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The NORTH-CAROLINA MAGAZINE; OR, UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, to FRIDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1764.

From the Boston Gazette, *of Sept.* 24, 1764.

To the PRINTER.

THE ACT of Parliament, which has already alarmed the Northern Colonies, will take Place in a few Days: This Act, in effect, prohibits us from sending a very great part of the fish we catch, to the *only* markets where we can sell them:—The British Islands can neither purchase all or one half of this Fish nor supply Us with what Molasses We want in return: What then are we to do with it? Nothing!—but, cast it into the sea, from whence it came.--Let any one then judge, whether, if the labour of catching all this fish is to be lost, it will quit cost, to carry on the fishery at all?—If our fishery is ruined, can we trade any longer with Great-Britain? Certainly we cannot! For, the Fishery has been the Main Source of the remittances we have been able to make for the goods we have imported from thence. Must not all the world then, applaud the wisdom of those who have entered into solemn agreement, not to use a single article of British Manufacture that they can possibly do without?—If we have a right to think we are aggrieved by this Act, (and I hope we may be allowed to *think* what we please) yet let not any one imagine that *resentment* has bro't us to this determination.—It is *prudence*—It is *necessity*—We cannot pay our debts to the mother country—She herself deprives us of the means of doing it: And in such a case we must be void of common sense, to run further in debt to her.—The borrower is servant to the lender; and the debtor may possibly become a slave to the creditor.—Will a continent of sensible, brave, free born, loyal subjects, who have all the means of comfortable subsistance within themselves, without any necessary dependance from abroad, by being debtors, run the resque of being slaves?—

I know not what wise measures Mr. G—NV—L's *political* genius may now suggest *for the benefit of the Colonies*, but I would fain whisper in his ear, That there are millions of British subjects in AMERICA, who have a warm Sense of LIBERTY—Many of them have as much Understanding as he himself has, and have acquired as thoroughly a Knowledge of the *British Constitution*, and the *Rights of British Subjects*, as he.——They smile at the folly and nonesense of him and others, who fancy that *American* subjects are not entitled to all the rights of native *Britons*.—Whatever he may think of it, the oppressed *Northern-Colonies* deserve the protection of the *Mother Country*, in the enjoyment of those rights.—They have purchased them at the expence of blood and treasure, and therefore they claim them—They have never forfeited those rights, and therefore they cannot, nay, they will not, consent to part with them.—They pride themselves in being the most loyal subjects of GEORGE the THIRD, the great estand best of earthly Kings—And as they are an *unalienable part of Great Britain*, they yield chearful obedience to such laws as are agreeable to the constitution of *Great Britain:* But as subjects, they are as free as the Citizens of *London*, or the Inhabitants of BRITAIN,

Britannus Americanus.

NEW-YORK, September 17.

The Addreſs of the General-Aſſembly of New-York.

To the honourable Cadwallader Colden, *Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.*

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New York, return your Honor our moſt hearty thanks for your ſpeech.

The ſalutary effects reſulting from the guards on our frontiers, amply compenſate the heavy burthen with which we were obliged to load our conſtituents, in order to protect them from the barbarous incurſions of a cruel enemy; and your honour's approbation of the proviſion made for that purpoſe gives us great ſatisfaction.

Nor leſs do we receive from the information your Honor gives, "That a Peace is concluded with the ſeveral nations of *Indians* at *Niagara*, thro' the ability, experience, and zealous efforts of Sir *William Johnſon*, and that it was facilitated by the army:" This will free us, we hope, from any further military expences; leave us in a capacity of diſcharging the many debts we have contracted during the war; and enable us to pay thoſe taxes, which the preſent and increaſing ſcarcity of caſh renders extremely burthenſome.

But nothing can add to the pleaſure we receive from the information your Honor gives us, "That his Majeſty, our moſt gracious Sovereign, diſtinguiſhes and approves our conduct" When his ſervice requires it, we ſhall ever be ready to exert ourſelves with loyalty, fidelity, and zeal; and as we have always complied in the moſt dutiful manner with every requſition made by his directions, we, with all humility, hope that his Majeſty, who, and whoſe anceſtors have long been the guardians of *Britiſh* liberty, will ſo protect us in our rights, as to prevent our falling into the abject ſtate of being forever hereafter incapable of doing what can merit, either his diſtinction or approbation. Such muſt be the deploreable ſtate of that wretched people, who (being taxed by a power ſubordinate to none; and, in a great meaſure unacquainted with their circumſtances) can call nothing their own: This we ſpeak with the greateſt deference to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the *Britiſh* parliament, in which we confide.

Depreſſed with this proſpect of inevitable ruin, by the alarming informations we have from home, neither we, nor our conſtituents can attend to improvements, conducive either to the intereſts of our mother country or of this colony: we ſhall however renew the act for granting a bounty on Hemp; ſtill hoping that a ſtop may be put to thoſe meaſures, which if carried into execution will oblige us to think that nothing but extreme poverty can preſerve us from the moſt inſupportable bondage.

We hope your Honor will heartily join with us in an endeavour to ſecure that great badge of *Engliſh* liberty, of being taxed only with our own conſent; to which, we conceive, all his Majeſty's ſubjects at home and abroad, equally intitled; and alſo in pointing out to the miniſtry, the many miſchiefs ariſing from the act commonly called the Sugar act, both to us, and to *Great Britain*.

Your Honor may depend on our giving all due attention to the ſupport of government; and that by the punctual diſcharge of our public debts, the irreproachable credit of this colony will be maintained.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
W. NICOLL, Speaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York, the 11th September, 1764.

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs be preſented to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor by the whole Houſe. *Die Mercurij, 9 ho. A. M. the 12th September*, 1764,

Mr. Speaker reported, that the Houſe had attended his Honor the Lieutenant Governor with their humble addreſs, according to his Honor's appointment; and that after he had read the ſame to him, his Honor was pleaſed to ſay, that he had but a *thin* council, and could not return an anſwer thereto, before he had a full one.

STOCKHOLM, June 29.

A young Woman of Netra, in Angermania, was delivered on the 4th of this month of a boy; on the 8th of a girl; on the 9th of another girl; and on the 10th died herſelf, during the birth of a fourth child.

Genoa, (in Italy) July 2. The report that a body of French Troops were to be ſent to Corſica to reduce that iſland, under the dominion of the Republic, ſtill ſubſiſts; but as it has been current a month, without any appearance of preparation for ſuch an expedition, it is thought to be ill-founded.

Warſay, (in Poland) July 4. We received the news yeſterday of a ſmart action in Lithuania, near the little town of Solonim, between prince Radzivil and the Ruſſians. It laſted five hours; when the Ruſſians being joined by a reinforcement from prince Dolgorucki, the Polanders were obliged to retire which they did in good order, and without being followed. The letters vary in relation to the numbers ſlain; but a remarkable anecdote is related: The princeſs Radzivil, who is newly married,

and

and a ſiſter of the prince, both of whom are poſſeſſed of youth and beauty, fought on horſeback in this action with ſabres, and encouraged the ſoldiery both by example and by words.

Cadiz, June 5. For the better ſecurity of our eſtabliſhments in America, the court has again demanded three or four officers out of every regiment belonging to the crown, who are to be ſent thither with a number of draughts which have been made out of the different corps, as well as out of the eight regiments which form the garriſon of this province. All theſe troops are to be embarked at Alicant, where there head-quarters are fixed. It is alſo ſaid, that all the Regiments have orders to ſend the deſerters belonging to their reſpective corps to St. Lucar de Barrhmeda, where they will be embarked for the ſaid ſettlements.

Ratiſbon, Auguſt 2. The Declaration made in the Elector of Bavaria's Name to the Emperor's Envoy at Munich, in anſwer to the Grievances of the Dyet concerning the Tolls eſtabliſhed in that Electorate, which occaſion the Dearneſs of Proviſions here, contains in Subſtance, That his Miniſter did right in not taking Charge of the Letter written by the Dyet to his Electoral Highneſs, becauſe it is not cuſtomary for the Electors to keep Correſpondence with this Aſſembly; that the Aſſertion, of new Cuſtom Houſes for Tolls being erected in Bavaria, is falſe; that the Members of the Dyet ought to deliver a Liſt or Bill, ſpecifying what Proviſions they may want in the Courſe of a Year, otherwiſe they muſt blame themſelves, if they find themſelves deprived of the Franchiſes and treated on a Level with the Burghers.

Upon this Declaration the three Colleges have unanimouſly reſolved to beſeech his Imperial Majeſty to repreſent to the Elector, by way of Anſwer or Reply on their Part, That hitherto the Electors have made no Objection to accepting Letters from the Dyet; that his Highneſs himſelf, but a few Years ago, held a Correſpondence with this Aſſembly; and that if a comitial Miniſter refuſes to receive Remonſtrances from the Dyet, one ought not to think it ſtrange that they ſhould break off all Communication with him; that the Erection of new Tolls in the Electorate is ſufficiently proved; that to ſpecify the Quantity of Proviſions every Envoy wants, is a Thing impracticable; that the Place where the Dyet reſides ought to enjoy the Franchiſe of Proviſion-Carriages, and to this Bavaria did agree by a ſpecial Compact; that the Miniſters cannot in this Reſpect be diſtinguiſhed from the City, for if the latter is obliged to pay the new Tolls, its Inhabitants will ſell them the Proviſions at a high Price, ſo that the Prejudice will fall on the Miniſters only; that, after all, if the Elector will not alter his Reſolution, the Dyet will be transferred to another Place.

Riga, July 10. The Empreſs, who in her Tour has viſited the Port of Rogerwick, appeared extremely well ſatisfied with the Works erecting there, and the Diligence with which they are carried on. The Largeneſs and Depth of this Port make it capable of receiving all the Ruſſian Fleet. This Circumſtance is of very great Importance to Ruſſia, as in Caſe of Neceſſity, the Fleet may continue its Operations a greater Length of Time, the icy Seaſon not being of ſuch long Duration at Rogerwick as in the other Ports of Ruſſia, and conſequently they can ſail out of it much ſooner, as well as return there later.

Rome, July 24. We have Numbers of Perſons ill here, occaſioned by the bad Food they eat during the Dearth; but their Sickneſs is only a tertian Fever, and very few of thoſe afflicted with it die.

Amſterdam, July 21. Gregory de Joan, a Greek Merchant, who had long been ſettled in this City, died here lately, aged 110.

Stockholm, July 13. On the 7th of this Month an Equerry from the Empreſs of Ruſſia brought ſix fine Horſes as a Preſent to our Queen.

Advices from Cagliari in Sardinia bring, that ſeveral Felucca, employed in the Coral Fiſhery, have been loſt in a Storm of Wind.

Paris, July 26. Upon a Suppoſition that this Court has come to a Reſolution to make the Bond Creditors upon Canada take 75l. in the 100 l. and to convert the remaining 25 l. into Annuities at Four per Cent. theſe Creditors, both French and Foreigners, propoſe to make Remonſtrances in order to induce the Court to change its Reſolutions, or at leaſt to obtain ſome Indemnity to make Amends for ſo conſiderable a Loſs.

LONDON.

July 13. By a letter from Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, dated Dec. 24, 1763, we learn that major Adams, who was then with his army on the banks of the river Carmanaſſarius, had wrote to Sujah Dowlar, the king of Delha's Vizier, into whoſe country Coſſim Aly Cawn retreated after his late

late defeat by the Engliſh forces, that if he did not ſurrender him up, he would croſs the river and deſtroy his country with fire and ſword; whereupon Sujah Dowlar wrote down for an Ambaſſador, and appointed one to treat with the Governor and Council. This letter adds, that the newly reſtor'd Nabob had given a very handſome gratuity to the Engliſh army for their late ſervices in his behalf.

Letters from Naples, dated the 8th of June, bring a very melancholy account of the ſickneſs which followed the late famine: Upwards of 200,000 people have died there and in the neighbourhood, in four months; and in the burying places of that city alone, 160,000 have been interred.

It is reported that a memorial has been receiv'd from the court of Spain, and that a council has been called in conſequence thereof.

It is ſaid ſome men of war will very ſpeedily be ſent up the Mediterranean.

On Thurſday a large ſeizure of 3000 China plates and 300 diſhes, that had been run from on board an Indiaman, was made, and conveyed to his Majeſty's Ware-houſe at the Cuſtom-houſe.

The Hoſpitals at Naples not being ſufficient to hold the ſick poor, who have periſhed by hundreds in the ſtreets and highways, the Government have ordered a vaſt incloſure to be erected, whither all diſtreſſed perſons are brought as ſoon as they become ſick, and there furniſhed with ſpiritual and temporal ſuccour.

It is become the faſhion in France, and eſpecially in Paris, among the better ſort of people, to learn the Engliſh language; and a great many Engliſhmen are gone over as maſters.

From Heidelberg we hear, that no lives were loſt at the late dreadful fire there; and that the famous caſk, which was made in 1664, by the Elector Charles Lewis, was preſerved. This caſk is ſaid to contain 204 tons of liquor, and generally full of the beſt Rheniſh wine.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 30th of June, ſays, That very great preparations were making there, to celebrate, with the utmoſt magnificence, the marriage between the hereditary Pruſſia, and the Princeſs Elizabeth Chriſtiana Louiſa of Brunſwick.

By a gentlemen juſt arrived from Rochfort, we are informed, that the French are very buſy in preparing as formidable a marine as poſſible, inſomuch, that they have there ſeveral large men of war building, ſome of which are nearly compleated, and when finiſhed, are ordered for Breſt. Beſides, a number of frigates, which have been laid up, are ordered to be thoroughly inſpected into, and properly repaired.

'Tis reported that the Spaniards have taken a Britiſh Ship, and carried her into Carthagena in America.

It is ſaid, from ſome letters juſt received from Jamaica, that the Spaniard's infraction of the late treaty, has not been confined to the Engliſh logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras; they have alſo expelled the turtlers from approaching their coaſts, and have ſeized a ſloop from Bermuda, on pretence of illicit trade.

By all the intelligence received at Paris from Martinico, it appears, that they are putting that iſland in the beſt poſture of defence, eſpecially Fort Royal, the fortifications of which they are repairing and greatly augmenting.

July 19. In conſequence of the new regulations in the Marine, it is ſaid each rate in the navy, from a ſloop of eight guns to a ſhip of an hundred, are to be furniſhed with a double ſuit of ſails and rigging, to be carefully laid up in the King's yards, in the moſt noted ports in the Channel, ſo that every ſhip may be immediately ſupplied with all convenient furniture according to her rate, in caſe of any accident at ſea, without that delay and confuſion formerly experienced in affairs of the navy.

It is reported that all the Engliſh Forts and Caſtles in the Weſt Indies, which amount to upwards of 300 in number, both in the Leeward and Windward iſlands, are to be thoroughly repaired, the old ordinance ſent home, and to be remounted with new from England.

By all the intelligence received at Paris from Martinique, it appears that they are putting that iſland in a better poſture of defence, eſpecially Fort Royal, the fortifications of which they are repairing and augmenting.

It is ſaid that an eminent Quaker of New-England is lately come over with intent to ſolicit a grant for a conſiderable tract of Land, commodiouſly ſituated for water-carriage on the Eaſtern banks of the Miſſiſippi; which if obtained, he intends to people entirely with German Proteſtants, at his own expence.

They write from Jamaica, that, for ſome time paſt, the Spaniards, by their agents, moſtly Jew Brokers, have been very buſy in buying up great quantities of ſmall cannon, and other pieces of ordnance, from four to fourteen pounds ſhot, which have laid aſide ſince the peace, and were formerly uſed in Britiſh privateers, from the Weſt Indies.—They are ſhipped by way of ballaſt for the Havana, and other Spaniſh ports.

The Mate of the Hopeſtill, Capt. Sybrand, lately carried into Carthagena by the Spaniards, writes, that before they were attacked, they obſerved eight Veſſels in chaſe; that they immediately

immediately brought to and got their boat in the tackle ready to hoiſt out; when one of the Spaniſh men of war hailed her in Arabick, and under Mooriſh colours. The Captain of the Hopeſtill immediately replied, that he did not underſtand what they had ſaid; when, without further ceremony, they fired into her; the Commodore ſoon coming up, fired two broadſides more, which killed a gentlemen paſſenger, wounded the Captain, Supercargo, and ſome of the men, and carried off every thing above deck. The Hopeſtill had not a ſingle gun on board, and the Spaniſh ſhips were ſo cloſe, that the Supercargo had his hand torn off by the ſhot of a ſwivel gun.

It is reported that ſome Engliſh men of war will ſoon make their appearance in the Baltic, in caſe France ſhould perſiſt in certain views ſaid to be very intereſting with regard to the affairs of Poland.

They write from the Sound, of the 7th inſt. that ſince the 3d. 167 ſhips had paſſed there, 60 of which were Britiſh; and although the wind had been but indifferent all the while, it was hoped the current had favoured the homeward bound, and the daily fine weather they had, procured them their paſſage.

Monday were imported, 87,651 lb. cotton wool from the Streights, 73 tons of wine from Portugal and Spain, 12,681 cwt. of ſugar. 10,200 gallons of Rum, from the Weſt-Indies, 1158 gallons of brandy, 888 cambricks from Dunkirk. Exported, 1900 quarters of wheat for Portugal, 2100 ſtuffs, 200 quarters of meal for Cadiz, 3300 pieces of Britiſh linen for Africa, 2100 cwt. of lead for Turkey, ſundry merchandize to the amount of 8500 l. for North-America, and 1585 lb. of Indigo for Dublin.

They write from Paris, that never were ſo many different ſorts of Lotteries as at preſent. They are continually drawing every Month; and this, with the great aſſiduity of Mr. de Lourdi, the Comptroller-General, in reſtoring their finances, has rendered the Farmers-General univerſally more tractable, as well as more moderate in their occupations.

Letters from Poland ſay, that according to all appearance the chief conteſt will lie in the neighbourhood of Warſaw, which being above forty Poliſh (about 200 Engliſh) miles from the ſea, a fleet of any foreign power being ſent into the Baltick cannot affect the election. They add, that the only views France can have in the choice of a King of Poland, can be no other but the regard it bears to the Houſe of Saxony, on account of the Dauphin's alliance to that houſe. But ſince the electors have unanimouſly excluded all foreigners from mounting that throne, any attempt of ſupporting one muſt be ineffectual.

July 21. A letter from Warſaw, dated the 30th ult. imports, that by the freſheſt advices from the frontiers of Hungary, they were informed, the Crown Field Marſhal Brannitzky, was returned to his Army in Poland, from the tower he lately made into Hungary, in order to join a confederacy which was formed in his favour; that his Lady was retired to one of his eſtates; and that the above-mentioned General's party in Lithuania increaſed greatly.

Some Letters from Poland adviſe, that the artificers, handicrafts, and tradeſmen in Poland, being moſtly foreigners, eſpecially Germans, are apprehenſive from the ſituation of affairs in that Kingdom, that great diſorders muſt ſoon enſue; and dreading the inpending calamities, they were retiring with their beſt effects into Germany, Pruſſia, &c.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that the King of Portugal is going to augment his land forces with two regiments of foot, and one of cavalry; and that the report of a miſunderſtanding between his Majeſty and the Count de la Lippe, was entirely groundleſs.

On the 28th of June the Engliſh reſident at Florence received an expreſs from the Duke of York, intimating that his Royal Highneſs having taken the reſolution to ſhorten his tower, propoſed not to return to Tuſcany, but to ſet out from Padua, where he then was, for Milan, from Milan to Turin, and from Turin to Genoa.

His Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, commanded by Commodore Harriſon, with an Engliſh frigate arrived at Genoa the 25th ult. to wait for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who on his arrival from Padua, at that place, is to reimbark on board the ſaid Man of war.

By a letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, we learn, that the Spaniards lately contracted there for the purchaſe of eleven thouſand negroes, to be employed in repairing and ſtrengthening the fortifications of the Havana, which place is intended to be rendered as impregnable as it is in the power of art to make it.

Saturday Morning the Count de Guerchy, the French Ambaſſador, embarked at Dover for Calais.

Various have been the conjectures of the Publick on the cauſe of Mr. de Guerchy's return to France, ſome ſuſpecting it is more for ſtate affairs, than for thoſe of private connections: but there is nothing uncommon in that Miniſter's journey; for as he is a Lieutenant Gen. of the French Army, he is obliged (as are all of that rank) by an ordinance of Lewis XIV. to inſpect and review his own regiment in perſon once a year; and it is for that purpoſe he now returns to France.

They write from the Sound of the 14th inſtant, that 198 ſhips had paſſed there from the 7th to the 14th of July, 41 of which were Engliſh.

In a gentleman's garden near Bromſgrove, there is a cherry-tree, which has already bore fruit this ſummer, and now in full bloom.

Two ſhips are arrived from the South Seas at Cadiz, with 5,700,000 dollars on board.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"It is currently reported, that 35,1000 men "will ſoon form an army of obſervation on "the confines of Poland, under a Marſhal of "France."

They write from South-Carolina, that vaſt quantities of Spaniſh mill'd dollars having been exported from Charleſtown ſince the peace, and which ſtill continue to be ſent to England and other parts, to the great detriment of the province, the Governor and Council have thoughts of augmenting the ſtandard value of dollars to 32*ſ.* 6*d.* Carolina currency; which is 1*ſ.* more than their preſent rate. This will not only be a means to retain plenty of ſilver, in the capital, by removing the temptation to ſend it abroad, but is alſo a ſtep highly neceſſary, as the circulation of paper is going to be laid aſide.

July 27. Yeſterday the publiſhers of No. 45 of the North Briton in Numbers, and of the two volumes, were tried before Lord Mansfield at Guildhall, when the jury brought them in guilty of publiſhing the ſame.

It is reported, that all the Engliſh forts and caſtles in the Weſt Indies, which amount to upwards of 300 in number, both in the Leeward and Windward Iſlands, are to be thoroughly repaired, the old ordnance ſent home, and to be remounted with new from England.

The laſt letters from North America bro't advice, that the inhabitants there have received the account of the new duties on ſeveral of their productions, with more compliance than was at firſt imagined, being aſſured the ſaid income will be appropriated for the good uſes of thoſe colonies.

A vile Slander!

St. James's, July 20. In anſwer to the repreſentations made by his Majeſty's ambaſſadour at the court of Madrid, upon the late tranſactions of their governor of Jucatan, and his proceedings to the Britiſh ſubjects employed in cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras, the Spaniſh miniſtry have replied, That they have received no advices from that governor relative to this affair; but that it is certain the Catholic King has given poſitive orders to his governor of Jucatan to abide by, and obſerve the XVIIth article of the laſt treaty of peace, and that he will not approve of the conduct of his ſubjects who act in contravention to it. That it is the intention of his Catholic Majeſty, that no one ſhall impede the Engliſh in their cutting logwood in the ſtipulated places; and he will diſapprove of his governors and miniſters, whenever they act to the contrary, and renew the moſt ſtrict orders to that effect.

Auguſt 6. A vaſt number of quarter guineas are now ſending abroad to the American ſettlements, which, it is thought, will occaſion a farther coinage of theſe ſpecies, ſo neceſſary for change.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PRINCETOWN, *September* 26,

This Day the Truſtees of the College of New-Jerſy, attended the Anniverſary Commencement, in the New Church. In the Morning the Rev. Mr. *Whitefield*, preached a Sermon on *Phil.* iii. 8. In the Cloſe of which he gave a very ſtriking and animated Exhortation to the young Gentlemen who were Candidates for the Honours of the College. The Exerciſes uſual on ſuch Occaſions were performed to the Satisfaction of all who underſtood them. The following *Theſes* were diſputed, *viz.*

Mentiri, ut vel natio conſervetur, haud fas eſt.

Lux rationis ſola, incitamenta ad virtutem ſatis efficacia, non præbet.

Somnia non ſunt univerſaliter inaniæ et nil portendentia.

*Nullam verum virtutem habet, qui omnes non habet.**

The following young Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, viz. Thomas Alkin, Thomas John Clagett, William Foſter, Nathaniel Hazard, John Laurence, Samuel Leak, John M'Crery, Alexander Miller, David Platt, Joſeph Smith, Thomas Tredwell, James Tuttle, Andrew Wilſon, William Woodhull.

The following commenced Maſters of Arts, viz.

The Rev. Meſſrs. John Strain, and Nathan Kerr; and Meſſrs. David Caldwell, Thomas Henderſon, John Leferty, and James Thomſon; alſo the Rev. Mr. David M'Gregore, had the Honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts confirmed on him.

* The above Latin *Theſes*, for the Sake of Engliſh Readers, being tranſlated, ſtand thus:

To lye, for the Sake of ſaving even a whole Nation, is not lawful.

The Light of Nature *alone*, does not afford ſufficient Motives to Virtue.

All Dreams are not uſeleſs and inſignificant.

He has not one true Virtue, that has not every one.

The two laſt were diſputed forenſicall yin Engliſh.

Advertiſements.

Juſt imported in the Brig. CHANCE, *Capt.* SHEPHERD, *and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber in* Newbern, *for ready Money, or Country Produce;*

Twenty very likely young
S L A V E S.
SAMUEL CORNELL

Clearmont, Sept. 21, 1764.

THIS is to inform the Public, that as I have ſuch repeated Acts of Villany committed on my Plantation, by my own Negroes, in ſtealing my Corn, Potatoes, &c. and carrying the ſame to Town, and there diſpoſe of them to Perſons who make it their conſtant Practice to deal with Negroes: I am, for the future, determined to proſecute, with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall deal in any Manner or or Reſpect whatſoever with any of my Negroes, without their firſt producing to the Purchaſer a Certificate, ſigned by Me, of their having Leave to diſpoſe of the Commodity offered for Sale. And any Perſon that will inform Me, ſo that his Teſtimony will ſupport a legal Proſecution, of any Perſon or Perſons hereafter dealing with any of my Slaves, without the Certificate aforeſaid, ſhall be paid a Reward of *Forty Shillings* Proclamation Money, for each Proſecution which his Evidence will ſupport, by *Thomas Clifford Howe.*

Newbern, Oct. 26, 1764.

Juſt Imported from BRISTOL,

And to be SOLD at the Store of John Williams, *in this Town, an Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Country; among many other Things, the following Articles,* viz.

VARIOUS ſorts of linen and cotten check, woollen cloths, choice cotten velvets, fuſtian and jeans, linen and romal hankerchiefs, mens, womens, and boys knit and wove kendal ſtockings, darning worſted in balls, ſadlers girt webbs, fine worſted garters, bindings, laces, chair and hand whips, roſinſtrainers, and wire ſeives of different fineſſes for rice, wheat, corn meal and flour, mens ſhoes and buckles, braſs inkpots and fountain pens, with divers kinds of hard wares, white chappel needles, ſharp and blunt points from the maker in *London*, beſt common do. from the ſame, ſquare point do. and white ſewing ſilk for breeches makers and glovers, ſewing ſilk of various other colours, ſail needles, a great variety of fiſh hooks, and fine twine for hanging netts, mill-ſaws, pit, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tenon, ſaſh, dovetail, wood cutters webbs, and compaſs ſaws, with ſuitable files for the whole, and ſome ſorts of ſmiths files and raſps, moſt kinds of carpenters and joiners edge tools, with choice coopers jointer irons, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels.

The following MEDICINES, freſh and new, from the original warehouſe, and true preparers in LONDON, *viz. James*'s fever powder, *Lockyer*'s pills, *Turlington*'s balſam, *Bateman*'s drops, *Hooper*'s pills, *Fraunceſs*'s elixir, *Ratcliff*'s purging elixir, *Anderſon*'s pills, *Godfrey*'s cordials, antimony and flour of ſulphur,—a great variety of new and ſecond hand books; among which are ſeveral concordances and ſmall dictionaries, *Martin*'s philoſophical Grammer, writing copper plates, *&c.*—A great variety of watchmakers working tools and utenſils, *viz.* Main ſprings, pendulum-wire, chains, chain hooks, hands, verges, wheels and pinnions, ſpring buttons, pendants, watch keys and ſtrings, gravers, broaches, drills, harbours, and moſt kinds of files in the watchmaking way, and a couple of ſound WATCHES, *&c. &c.* to be ſold at reaſonable rates, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Hon. RICHARD SPAIGHT, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled. And thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, without further Trouble.

Thomas Clifford Howe,
Elizabeth Howe, Admtrx.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be
PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Frſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in

NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

To be SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

John Harvey,
Joſeph Hewes, } *Executors.*
Samuel Swift,

Cuſtom Houſe, Port Beaufort.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

Robert Palmer.

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Lately PUBLISHED,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington.*

ALSO,

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington.*

NEWBERN: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*